Building Your Board

WASHINGTON STATE FARMERS MARKET ASSOC.

Holly O'Neil, Facilitator

CROSSROADS CONSULTING

360-303-3217 holly@crossroads.pro

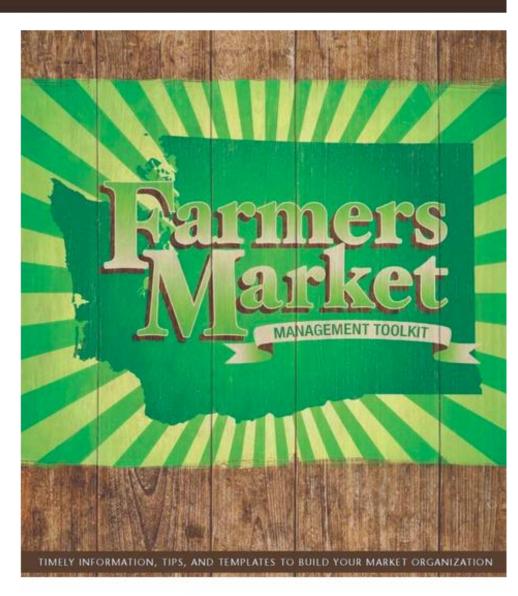
Workshop Objectives

- What Should Your Non-Profit Be Doing?
- What Does a Functional Board Look Like?
- How do you Create a Strong System?

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Washington State Farmers Market Management Toolkit

2. ORGANIZATIONAL BLUEPRINTS	•
3. FARMERS MARKET DATA	•
4. HUMAN RESOURCES	•
5. FINANCES, FUNDRAISING & BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	•
6. HAPPY VENDORS, HAPPY MANAGERS	•
7. ACCEPTING SNAP EBT & OTHER CURRENCIES	Þ
8. MARKETING YOUR MARKET	•
9. LEGAL, REGULATORY & POLICY ISSUES	•
10. MARKET RULES & FORMS	•



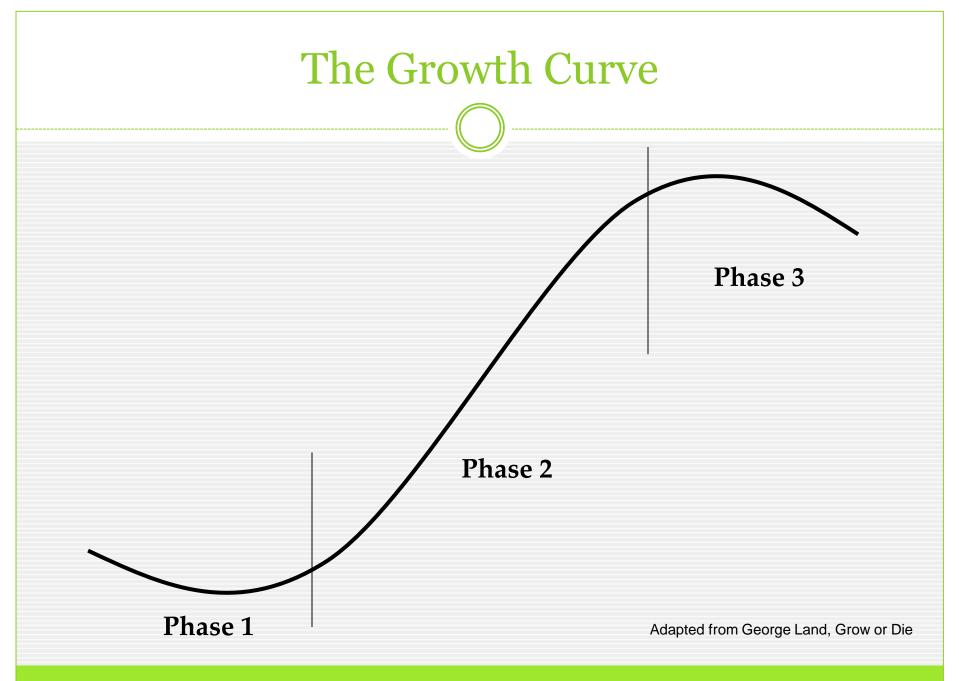
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Q Search

By Colleen Donovan & Karen Kinney



Growth Curve

Phase 1: Forming and Storming

- Searching for the right pattern, lots of experimentation.
- High energy low resources, much uncertainty, instability but also excitement and vision.
- "Storming" behaviors
- Many businesses never make it out of this phase.
- Resources often dry up before success pattern is found.

Growth Curve

Phase 2: Norming

Early - Focusing, found the pattern, start to limit the variability, less experimentation, more conforming to pattern

Late - Producing, Refining. Object is to maximize the productivity and efficiency, More time spent on organization and management, developing tools to deal with unexpected or adapt to variation.

Growth Curve

Phase 3: Performing and Reforming (or not)

- Resting, protecting.
- Enjoying the fruits of your labor.
- Defending the system and culture from attack or outside attempts to influence.
- Power struggles between old-timers and newbies
- Failure to respond to changes in environment can be deadly

Where are you?

- 1. Where are you on the curve?
- 2. What is going well?
- 3. What is a major problem or challenge you are currently facing?



Your Market as a Non-Profit Organization

- Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws
- Governing and Operational Policies
 - o Laws taxes, employment, etc.

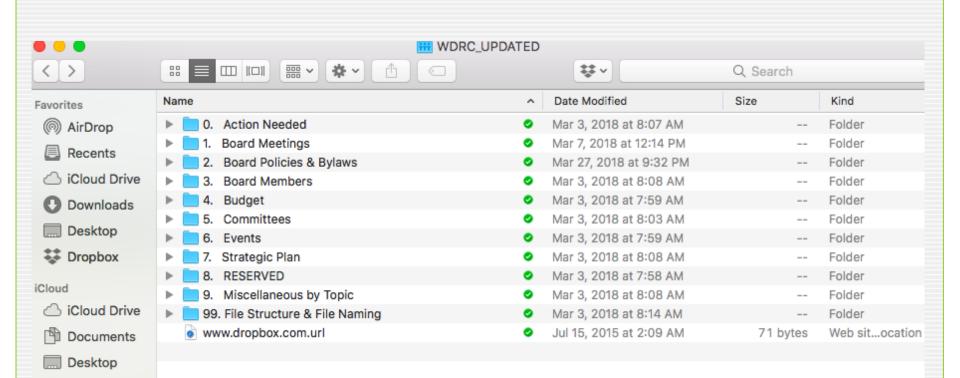
Obligations

"Fiduciary Responsibility"

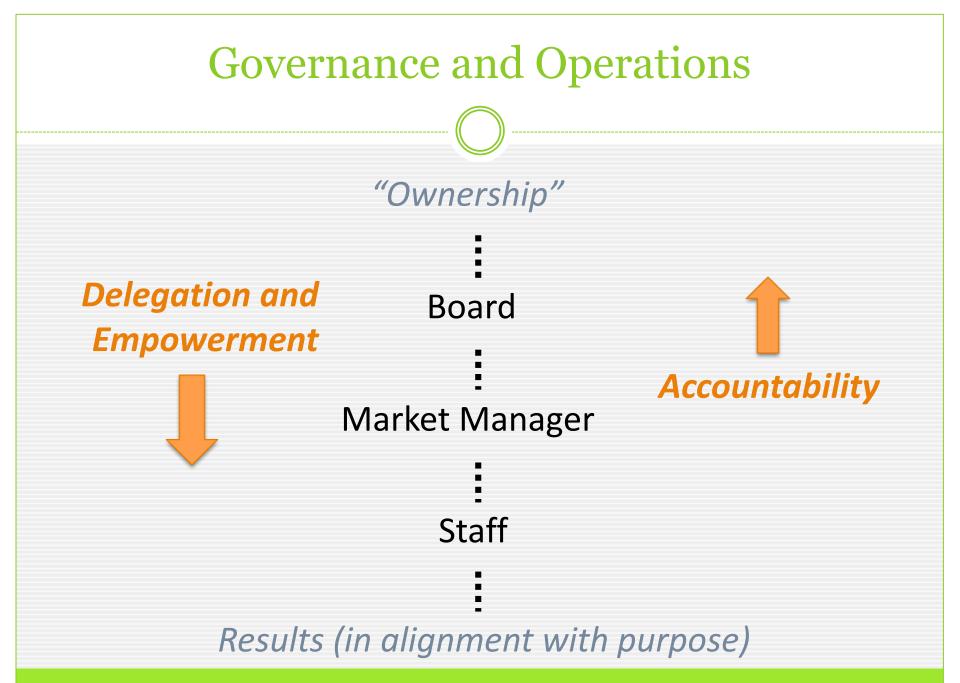
- Accessibility and Confidentiality
- ✓ Up-to-date
- Accountability and Controls

Where is it?

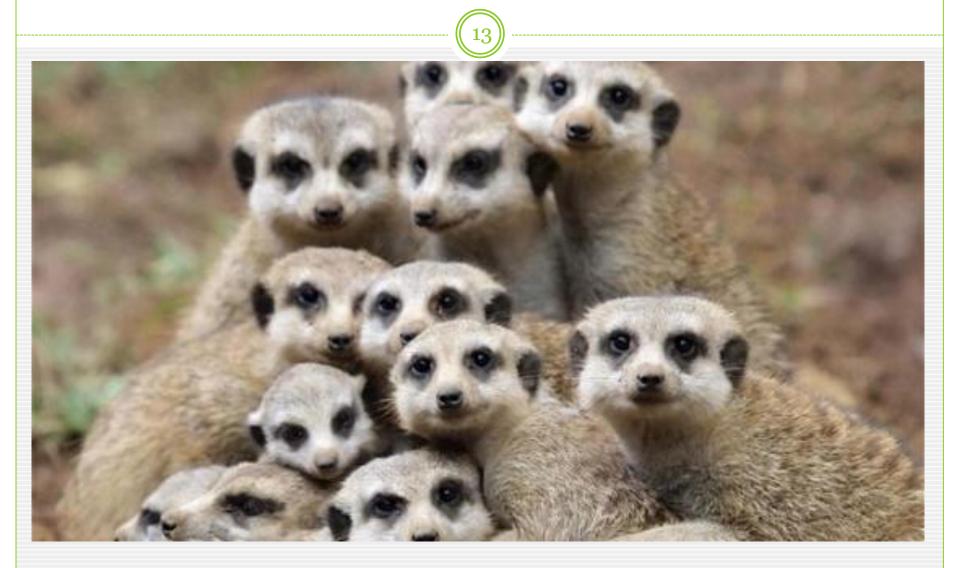
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Devices



The Board of Directors



The Board's Job

- Board role: provide "governance" (oversight) of the purpose and performance of the organization.
- As a body, the board is responsible to:
 - Uphold fiduciary role
 - Engage in long-range thinking/planning
 - Ensure board perpetuation and performance
 - Employ the manager
 - Articulate governing policies
 - Ensure owner linkage

Fiduciary Duties

Duty of Care

Attention to bylaws, legal obligations

- Confidentiality
- Appropriate delegation
- Decision making

Duty of Loyalty

Disclosing potential conflict of interest

Essential Tool #1: Code of Ethics

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SAMPLE BOARD MEMBER CODE OF ETHICS

As a member of this Board I will:

- > Represent the interests of all people served by this organization.
- Not use the organization or my service on this Board for my own personal advantage or for the individual advantage of my friends or supporters.
- Keep confidential information confidential.
- Approach all Board issues with an open mind, prepared to make the best decision for the whole organization.
- Do nothing to violate the trust of the members of this organization or the community we serve
- > Focus my efforts on the mission of the organization and not on my personal goals.
- Never exercise authority as a Board member except when acting in a meeting with the full board or by the authority delegated to me, by agreement of the Board.
- Disclose any potential conflict of interest in any decision that I will be deliberating, and abstain from voting as appropriate.

Essential Tool #2: Job Descriptions

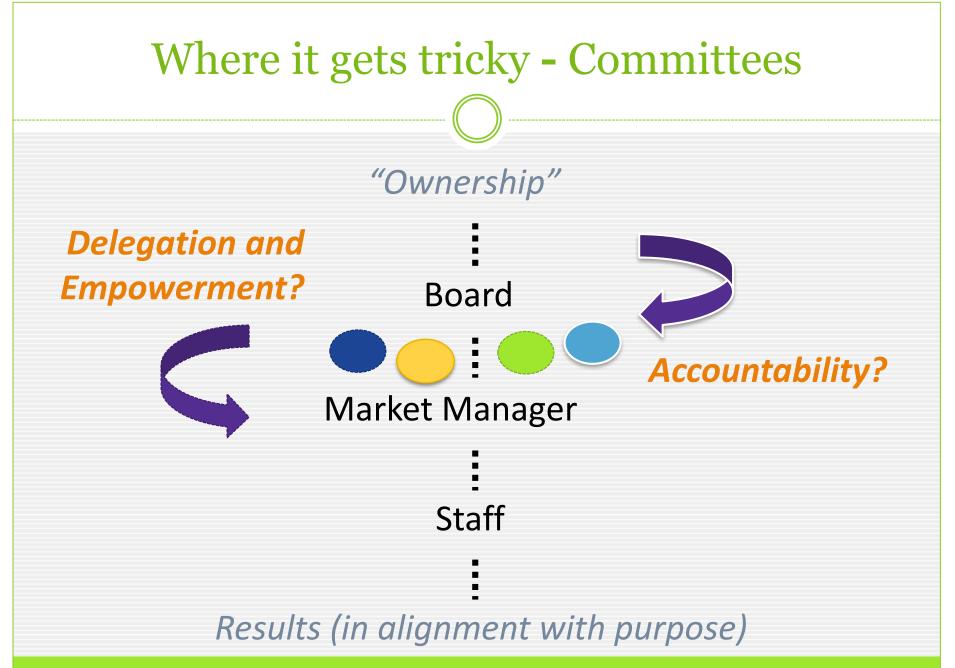
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Board

- Committees
- Manager

Staff

CROSSROADS Consulting	Committee Charter
Name of Committee	
Date of last revision	
Purpose (Summary)	
Specific responsibilities	
Any specific decisions dele to the Committee by the bo	gated ard
Meeting schedule (regular time, place)	date,



Board Orientation – How We Roll

OMONTHIN Meetings

- Read packet thoroughly, come prepared, on time
- Ask questions before meeting whenever possible of Manager or Committee Chairs

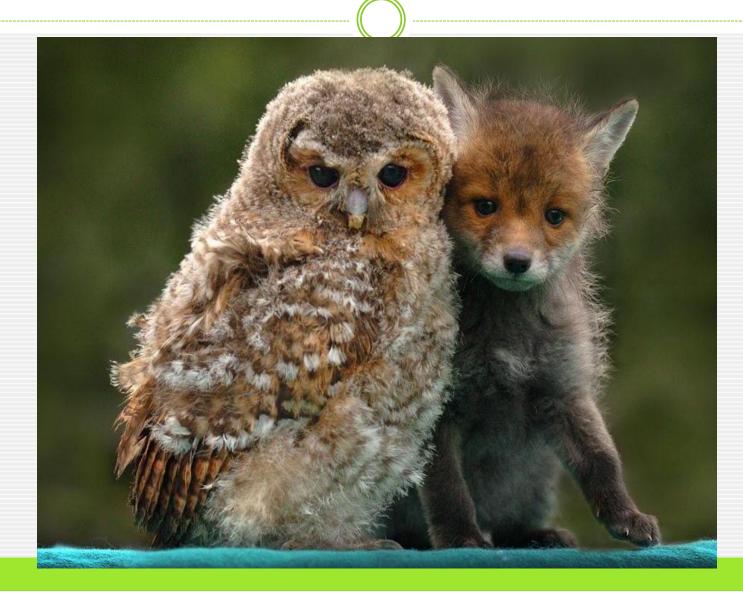
Board Emails

- Use discerningly
- Never use for addressing conflict talk in person!

Board Support

- When in doubt, call the Board President or Manager
- Food. Annual Retreats.

The Market Manager & the Board President



How to Foster Collaboration

- Shared vision, values or goals
- Shared access to all relevant information
- Understanding of roles and decision-making
- Curiosity and a willingness to be influenced
- Ability to talk about and clarify boundaries and expectations

Essential Tool #3: The Board Agenda

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Board of Directors Meeting SAMPLE Agenda

Date, Place, Time

	Time	Торіс	Type (Proposal, Question, Report)	Presenter	Min.	Attached?
1	5:30- 5:40	Welcome and Introductions - Go round: How are you, and have you read the packet? - Review Ground Rules	Question	All	10	No
2	5:40 - 5:50	Member Comments · 3 min max per attendee	Question	Members	10	No
3	5:50 - 5:55	Review/Approve Meeting Agenda	Proposal	All	5	
4	5:55 - 6:00	Consent Agenda - Dec. Board Minutes - Committee Minutes - Manager's Report	Proposal	Shannon	5	Yes
5	6:00 - 6:05	Board President's Report	Report	Shannon	5	No
6	6:05 - 6:35	Strategic Conversation Who are our key partners? How are we building those relationships?	Question	Jay	30	No
7	6:35 - 6:50	4 th Quarter Financials	Report	Syd	15	Yes
8	6:50 - 7:00	Evaluation and Closing	Question	All	10	No

Attachments	Ground Rules
December Board Minutes Committee Minutes Management Report Quarter 4 Financials	 Arrive on time, fully prepared Listen with full attention Ensure that all voices are equally heard (avoid dominating) One person speaks at a time (raise hands, avoid interruptions) Speak succinctly When you have a concern, offer solutions Avoid repeating ideas (yours or others) Stay focused on the purpose and goal of each item Use the "Point of Process" signal if we forget the Ground Rules.





Technical Problems

Easy to identify

- Often lend themselves to quick and easy solutions
- Can be solved by an authority or expert
- Require change in just one or a few places
- People generally receptive to the solution
- Solutions can be implemented quickly even by edict

Adapted from Ronald A. Heifetz & Marty Linsky, *Leadership* on the Line, Harvard Business School Press, 2002

Adaptive Challenges

- Difficult to identify just what the issue is and easy to deny
- Requires change in values, beliefs, roles, relationships, etc.
- Requires change in numerous places, across boundaries
- People often resist even acknowledging there is a problem
- Solutions require experiments and new discoveries, cannot just, "make it so!"
- The persistence of conflict

Professional support is often needed, but elusive

Adapted from Ronald A. Heifetz & Marty Linsky, *Leadership* on the Line, Harvard Business School Press, 2002

Adaptive Leadership

- To survive you must work as closely with your opponents as you do with your supporters.
- Identify and accept responsibility for your contributions to the current situation.
- Acknowledge loss, deepen compassion
- Model the behavior you are asking others to do.
- Keep showing up.
- Get support expand your "team"



"The single biggest failure of leadership is to treat adaptive challenges as technical problems"

~ Ron Heifetz

Essential Tools

✓ Board Agenda ✓ Board Calendar ✓ Job Descriptions ✓ Code of Ethics Clear Reporting Recruitment – SUPER IMPORTANT!